IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all the New York, notice is hereby given to all the New York, decased, to present the same, with your barred, to the subscriber, at the residence of Michael was No. 205 Grandet, in the City of New York, on or before the New York of County fourth of the New York, the Pikh day of September, 1884.

18th day of September, 1884.

18th Manager of Narch Beat Carroll, Administrator.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SHELTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the some, with rough one thereof to the minarither at his office, No. 49 Boyery, is one thereof to the minarither at his office, No. 49 Boyery, is one the City of New York, on or before the twenty eighth day of March near Deced New York, on Sub day of Sept. 1854

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogata IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Country of New York, notice is hereby given to all personshering claims against JAMES VOTEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the arms with vouchers thereof to the subscripts, at his office No. 15! Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty sixth days of the City of New York, on or before the twenty sixth days of Petrary next. Dated New York, the Zid day of Angaw, 1894, angula lawfmow.

D. STOUTENBURGH, Executor. IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York notice is beyong given to all persons baving claims against JAMEN MCBBATH lates of that City was baving claims against JAMEN MCBBATH lates of the City of New York deceased, to present the same with unabore there of two the subscriber, at his residence is the unabore there of to the subscriber, at his residence because with unabore there of to the subscriber, at his residence because with unabore there are to the subscriber, but no 90 Bayand at, its the city of New York, one or being his of October, 1654

Best Dated New York, the whole As MARTIN Executor.

THOMAS MARTIN Executor.

THOM AS MARTIN. Executor.

N. NUPREME COURT.—City and County
of New Yers—STANLEY HATOH and SOLOMON
LANGBON. against GEORGE MILINE and GEORGE M.
READ. Summous for a Money Demand on Contract. (Coan
act Ser.)—The the defendants above named. You are hereby
summoused and required in an ever the completed in this section,
which will be filled in the affice of the Clerk of the Caty and
County of New York, at the City Hall, he said City and to
serve a copy of your answers to the said completed in this section,
New York within twenty days after the service of this summens to you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you
fall to enswer the said complaint thin the time aforesaid, the
plaintiff in this action will take independit against you for the
serve of two thousand one header's and it intery-two Uses of the or mens on you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to enswer the said complaint within the time aloresaid, the plaintiff in this action will case judgment against you for the sum of two thousand one handred and inservice to 1-100 dollars, with interest from the lith say of November one thousand with interest from the lith say of November one thousand with interest from the lith say of November one thousand with interest from the lith say of November on thousand with interest from the lith say of November on thousand with interest and fifty four, beades the course of this action. Now 16, 1854.

Be divided and fifty four, beades the course of this action. Plaintiff's Autorney, No. 106 Broadway N. Y. Plaintiff's Autorne

NOTICE.—Pursuant to an order of OTHNIEL

8 WILLIAMS Surrogate of the County of Oneida, no

NOTICE.—Fursuant to an order of OI HMPL.

8 WILLIAMS, Surrogue of the County of Oueda, nofice is hereby given to all persons having cistins against the
estate of HAY B. CARY, deceased into of the town of
Marcy, in said county, to present the amore with the vouchers
flerred to CALVIN HALL, one of the Executors of said
state, at his office, No. 12 Genesee-st, Ulca, in said County,
or to DAVID DOWS, another of the Executors of and discased at his office, No. 20 Southest, New York, on or before
the first day of May next.—Dated Oct 12, 1824.

CALVIN HALL,
DAVID FOWS.

Executors.

CHE lawford WILLIAM TILDEN.

Executors.

NELLIAM TILDEN.

EW-YORK SUPKEME COURT.—GEORGE

P. PUNAM and JOHN W. Less Lie against LACOB

DELAMATER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.

(Gem. not see r.)—To the above named DEF ENDANT: You are
hereby summened and required to answer the complaint in this
action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City

yark, and to serve a copy of your asswer the complaint in this
action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of New

York, and to serve a copy of your asswer the the said complaint

days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the
day of such services and if you full to answer the said complaint

days after the service of this summons only, exclusive of the
day of such services and if you full to answer the said con

plaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintful in this

will take judge me in against you for the sun of four hundred and

five dollars and elaty three centre and theorem theorem from

the eighteen the day of March, 1893, and for four hundred and also will take judgment against you for these in of four hundred and five dollars and sixty-three cents, and interest thereon from the eighteenth day of March, 1855, and for four hundred and six dollars and seventy shree cents, with interest from the second day of April, one thousand sight hundred and fifty three, bendes the coars of this action—Dated January 19, 1855.

EMERSON & PRICHARD, No 8 Wallst, New York, Pisintiffs Attorneys.
The said complaint was filed in the office of the said Clerk on the ninch day of January 1856.

minth day of January, 1000 F MFRSON & PRICHARD, Attorneys for Plaintiffa.

ORANGE COUNTY COURT. - Susan H. Weeks assinst Hamilton Denniaton and Stary his wife, John Jaces Sembleton Rodolphus H. Weeks, Charles D. P. Weeks, John P. Weeks, and Seejamin H. Weeks, Summost for Relief —To RODOLPHUS H. WEEKS and CHARLES for Relief —To RODOLPHUS II. WEERS and CHARLES D. F. WEERS, two of the above named defendants: You are hereby symmetric and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was field to the office of the Clerk of the County of Orange on the 14th day of December that, at Gothern a copy of which is kerewith acryod on vow; and serve a copy of which is kerewith acryod on vow; and serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriper, at his office in Newburgh. In the good County, within twonty days after the acrice of the commonto on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesand the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec 14 154

8. MICEL W. RAGER,

620 Lawtow W. Falminiff's Attorney, Newborgh.

CLIPLEME COULTET.—COUNTY of TOMP.

d20 law10w W Flaintif's Attorney, Newborth.

SUPKEME COURT - COUNTY OF TOMP.

Banman for withey. — To CHRUYS LYON. — Beamman for withey. — To CHRUYS LYON. — Beamman for withey. — To CHRUYS LYON befordant. You are he rely summoned to accover the complete of ABEL W. REED plaintift, which was fired in the Clerk's Office of said Courty of Jounghios, on the 25th day of DECEMBER 1854, and to serve a copy of your newer on the unbertibers, at Ithera Temphine County, New York, within twenty days effect the service of this sound one, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fall to answer said compilant, as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for three thousand aince hundred and twenty five dollars, with laterest at 6 per cent. in \$5.56t hereof, from Aprillet, 1852, less \$471 to interest paid thereon, and on \$120 thereof at 6 per cent. from United they like the court of the action.

5, 1814, besides costs of this action d27 tau6n W DOWE & WAIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorneys. CUPREME COURT-Saratogs County .- ED-WAIN PECK GILBERT M. TODD and JOHN W. HURL-TIT agt. JOHN B. FREN FIRS and ALMERIAN L. ACK-EY. Summons for a demand on contract. To JOHN B. LENTISS and ALMERIAN L. ACKLEY, defendants: You

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY OUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY,

—O H. BLISS and JOSEPH KELSEY against THE
COMMERCIAL BANK of TOLEDO—Summons for a money dramand on contract. (Com. not served) To the Defeadant
above name: You are beech summoned and required to auswer the complaint in this action, which was fined in the office
of the Cirk (City, on this action, which was fined in the office
of the Cirk (City and County of New York, at the City
Ball in said. City, on the 30th day of Docember, 1264, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subseries at this office. No. 7. Wallet, in said City, within
twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclutive sid the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the
sid complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs will
take judgment for the sum of five bundred dollars will
take judgment for the sum of five bundred dollars will
take judgment for the first firm the 20th day of November, one thousand eight handred and fity four, besides the costs of this action. Dated Becamber 39, 1854.
ja3 law 6w WILLIAM STANLEY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ber, one thousand eight hundred and nity low; sendes the costs of this action. Dated December 39, 1834.

ja3 law &w WILLIAM STANLEY, Plaintiff Attorney; ja5 law &w William Attorney; ja5 law &w law &w William Attorney; ja5 law &w law &w will be law &w will easterly on Gold st.; those lots fronting on Hanover, Excessing place, and Withiam-sts; excepting therefrom all those lots class on Chatham st., commencing one handworkers better four inche southerly from the southerly corner of James st; and all the lets of land on Fearlest, to the lot on the westerly corner of Markson and Fearless. Fifth That our report herein will by presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the satisfy, on Sauriay, the Earl Had ay of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day and that then and there, on soon thereafter as council can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed. New York, December 1854.

GEORGE S SMITH.

WM N McINTIRE.

Ourmissioners.

GUPREME COURT __William W. Coulder.

WM N MCINTIRE
Commissioners
BARTLETT SMITH.

SUPREME COURT.—William W. Goddard
a sacinst A Jackson Maguire. To the DEPENDANT:
You are bereby summeed and required to shower the
complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of
the Cirk of the City and Conaty of New York, at the City
Ball, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your
ranwer to the asid complaint on the subscribers, at their office,
in the City of New York, within twenty days after the artice
of this summens on yee, exclusive of the day of such selver;
and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the time
aforesaid, the Flaintiff in this action will take judgment affect
you for the sum of Ten Thousand Nine Handred Dollars wigh
success of this action. Dated like November, 1854.

EMERSON & PRICHARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

No. 3 Wall st. New York

The said complaint was field in the office of said Clerk on
the 16th day of November, 1854.

FMERSON & PRICHARD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT-CITY and COUNTY of NEW-YORK -James Pleasants against John McCrea and

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Major. Aldermen and Commonally of the City of New York Philipton to the OPENING OF ONE HUM.
DRED AND THIRTY-TEIRO-ST. from the 4ther. to the

Sthav.

We, the undereigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assess
ment in the shows emittled matter, hereby give notice to the

and improves and unimproved lands effected threely, and to all others whem it may concern, as follows to write. First-That we have completed our estimate and Assembles and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present the dobjection in writings, only verified, to JOHN B. HOLMES, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 50 Chairman is the Commissioners, No. 50 Chairman is the Commissioners, No. 50 Chairman is the Commissioners, No. 50 Chairman and Chairman and

bers-st. Genome story, front room.) in this city, on or before the fourth day of factory, 1828.

Second—This any person or persons who may consider themselves agreemed by said Estimate and Assessment, while themselves agreement by said Estimates and Assessment in the same before us. at the same place, at Science, P. M., on the Pith day of Jandy. 1828.

Third—That the charact of the all Estimates and Assessment together with our mass, and also all the afficient, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the city and country of New-York, there to remain our ill 19th day of February 1859.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforewild are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the easterly also of the old city fronting on both elees of One Hundred and Thirty thirdest, between the westerly side of the Fourthest, and the easterly also of the old Kings Bride Road, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of One Hundred and Thirty thirds, between the westerly side of the Fourthest, and the easterly side of the Southest of the old Road and Estimates of the old Street Country and southerly sides of One Hundred and Thirty thirds to the middle of the bloost on either side thereof, and Fifth—That our report hereis will be presented to the Southest Street Count of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said city, on ATUR BAY, the 19th day of February A. D., 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, an that then and there, or as soon there after as coursed can be heard. a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

JORE B. HOLMES.

sport be confirmed.

JOHN B. HOLMES.

JAMES A. BALDWIN.

SICHAEL BYAN.

Rew-York. Nov. 24. 1994.

27 tFeb16

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of i.e. Mayor, Aldermen and Commonsity of the City of New York, relative to the DFENNIG and LAYING OUT of a FURLIC SQUARE, knewn as BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE, is the Nineteenth Ward of said city—We the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occapent or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and minimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to write.

First, Tota we have completed our Retinate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the stance, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Eco., vor Chairman, at the effice of the Commissioners, J. M. DAVIES, No. 71 Wallest, in this city, on or before the 28th day of December, 18th.

First, Total we have a superior whose who may consider themselves agained by and Estimate and Assessment, will be loved to opposition to the same, before us at the office of the commissioner of the part of the december of the Commissioners.

sey of December, 1708.

Recond That may person or persons who may consider themselves agains we hay said. Estimate and Assessment, will behave in opposition to the serve, before us at the office of JOHN A WEEKS, No. 38 Wallat, in said city, at 3 o'clock? M. or the 17th on or January, 1855.

Think, That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us to making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New York, there to remain could the 36 of February, 1855.

FOURTH, That the limits embraced by the Assessment afore and are as follower: All these pieces of lead situated in the said city, homoded, described and containing as follower, that is to any. On the north py the southerly line or rate of 67th-81, or the south, by the northerly line are also all these other extent of the other of the other of the said of the other of the said of the other of the other extent of the other other of the other other of the other other of the other other

Commissioners
Fivil. That our report baseln will be presented to the Sapreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term Cherrof, to be held at the City Hall in the said city, on SAT-URDAY, the Sd day of February, A. D. 1836, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon there after as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said after as counsel can be heard. a motion will be made that as apport be confirmed.

MOFES MAYNARD, Jr., Commission National Commission of the Commission of t

New-York Daily Cribune

A PARALLEL. Dane child ! I have lost thy forehead fair. Unlined by any seam of care, Thy laughter from my lips hath passed, My troubles have all learned to last. And, if with thee to-day I cry, To morrow echoes with a sigh.

But as the soft, white buds of Spring, Give place to many a better thing. I, robbed of these since years have fled, Have gathered nobler gifts instead, And, leaving bisses on thy brow, Would change no atom with thee now.

For thy meek, pallid innocence, I gain a purecess more intense, As every dross of nature flice From ore that in the farnace lies. Refined by fire, and moulded long With patient will, and courage strong.

For thy frail, flickering love of kind, That swerves with thine uncertain mind I wear a crown of constancy, Too heavy, tender heart ! for thee But dear as truth and trial make

If hope burns azure in thine eye I mate her with fidelity. Poor hope that droops and falters fast, While faith abides the stormiest blast. And, holding firmly God and man,

The links of love time cannot break

Stands mountain-strong since time began. And for thy future, vague and bright, I have a past, I have done with night. Now, watching on the hills, I say,

Take courage, heart! tis almost day, Thy foars and exile all must come, But I perceive the lights of home. A. W. H.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF LONDON

HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIF-

FERENT JOURNALS. In 1844, THE MORNING ADVERTISER was nearly the owest in circulation of all the London morning journals: it now is the second, but its daily sale of 7,896. cuts a very small figure by the side of The Times, There are some peculiar reasons why of late years. The Advertiser has advanced in popu larity and character, and a brief glance at its career

may not be out of place, as a key to the improve-The Advertiser was first published sixty years ago

The Licersed Victualers of London, (as the public house keepers are called | had, by that time, increased in numbers, wealth and ambition, and wished to have an organ of their own. They raised the necessary capital by subscription, and made it a sine qua non that whatever publican wanted to become a proprieter could do so-only on the payment of a guines as entrance money, and by subscribing for the paper, which, at the then rate of fourteen cents per copy amounted to nearly mine guineas per annum additional. At present, the reduction of the stamp duty, having brought down each copy to ten cents, the annual cost of the paper is about six guineas; but the entrance fee has been trebled. The advantages gained by proprietorship are considerable. A share of the profits is paid to each proprietor, whether he remain in business or retire from it, provided he take the paper daily, or commute by a fixed annual paywent in lieu. The greater part of the profits are ap-

propriated to the education and support of the male or female children of decayed or deceased proprie-tors; a portion being paid, in liberal annuities, to decayed members who apply for it, and prove their claim, viz: That each had taken in The Advertiser for not less than three years, and had continued to subscribe for it, or pay the annual commutation. If the Licensed Victualer neglect taking it in for even one day, he and his forfeit all claim on the Society's funds. There are now about 5,000 proprietors, who, to be such, must take about two-thirds of the whole present circulation of the paper. The rest are parchased by publicans not proprietors—by publishes and a few newsreem-keepers in the country, and by sporting men-the articles on the Furf, in this paper, being written with ability, with presured honesty, and with evident knowledge of the subject. A great evil, in the London publichouses, is that betting on horse-races, running and walking-matches, wrestling, pugilism, and sporting matters in general are largely indulged in by their bibulous frequer ters.

Mr. Franklin was editor of The Advertiser from its commencement, until 1829. He was succeeded by Mr. Anderson, a Scottish clergyman, who died in 1842. This gentleman, who gave a very Anti-Ministerial tone to the paper, wrote all the leading articles, for several years. He was looked upon by the readers of The Advertiser as a fearless patriot: but, on his ceach, (which was accelerated by too frequent bibatory visits to the public houses, it appeared that for years he had been the quiet recipient of a pension of £300, granted by a Tory, and continued by a Whig Ministry! Before his death, the paper was enlarged and improved. Regular "leaders" then given, on the most striking topics of the day, instead of the slight articles which had previously appeared. The assistant Editors were Messrs David cott and James Grant, who also belonged to the corps of Parliamentary Reporters. A liberal expenditure was incurred, to procure early information, instead of stealing it, a day old, from its neighbors. A foreign correspondent was engaged, at Paris, (who, however, contented himself with clumsily and laborionely concecting his letters from the Galignani s Messenger, and, in rivalry with other journals, accounts of public meetings were received by express, and duly given to the world in reasonable time. The Parliamentary reports were improved, and a larger staff of reporters engaged.

On Anderson's death, an Irishman, named Dr. Sheridan, who was a better public speaker toan writer, was appointed to the editorship. guineas a week, and a guinea and a half extra for cab-fare. He had been a casual contributor only, and owed his appointment made by the Managing Committee of publicans) to his being a bon vivant, and, as such, quite a man to suit them. Sheridan wrote very little for the paper during his three years of editorship, but freely availed himself of the power of accepting articles from clever "outsiders," paid by the establishment at three half-pence a line, or 67 50 a column. His chief occupation (ostensibly) was to attend all public dinners of the Liceased Victuallers, there to drink freely, and speak elo-quently. The bar-parlors of all the principal publichouses in London and its suburbs frequently rejoiced in the visits of Dr. Sheridan, to whom no charge was ever made for drink or other refreshment. He was emphatically, by practice as well as office, the legitimate literary representative of public houses and drinking-shops. Great, also, was he at billiards, and constant in his contests, for heavy bets, at that fascinating game. In fact, he lived so "fast, that, as a natural result, be became insane in 1845; was confined in a lunatic asylum: partially recovered his mental health; received a small pension from the paper; and eventually took a passage in an emigration ship to Australia-concluding his career, it is said, by jumping overtoard, after drinking freely.

David Scott, an aged man who had acted as sub-

editor, succeeded Sheridan, but was so " slo v" the paper, which had risen to a daily sale of 4,550, soon fell off, and Scott was requested to retire on a persion of £100 a year. This took place in 1849 James Grant | the well-known author of "Random

Recollections of the Lords and Commons," and other popular and flimsy books) now became Editor. and continued firm in office until lately, when the proprietors at large outvoted the Committee of Management, and dismissed Mr. Grant on various grounds, the chief of which were: 1. That he had erowded the paper with intolerant politic religious articles; 2. That he had repeatedly published raner rous personal attacks on Prince Albert; 3. That he had not taken up the cudgels, as they thought he should have done, for the publicans who were antoyed by the operation of the recent act of Par-liament to prevent tippling on the Sabbath. Early last month, however, a public meeting of the proprietors was held, at which it was determined to continue Mr. Grant's editorship, and to expend considerable sums, beyond the usual outlay. to procure early and full information, and to obtain the assistance, as contributors, of eminent lite-Grant is a good editor-or rather newspaper manager. In his hands the circulation of The Advertiser was more than doubled in five years, and the paper itself, though wholly without weight as a political organ, was pleasantly readable. succes at Prince Albert, great praise of the Rev. Dr. Cumming, (a clergyman of the Scotch Courch, res dent in London,) and great abuse of Louis Napoleon, from the period of the coup d'état, were Grant's pe-culiarly besetting sins as editor. The Advertiser's Paris correspondent had been (and is) a Mr. Bowers. who had become so intimate with Louis Napoleon. from his election as President down to December 1851, as to be a frequent guest at his private table. But after the coup d'état he received, or fancied, some slight, and immediately changed the tone of his Paris correspondence, abusing Louis Napoleon as strongly before had praised him. The result was that the French Government, at that moment attaching great importance to the opinions of the London press, and ignorant of The Advertiser's want of influence on the public mind, absurdly prohibited the circulation of that journal in France. Whereupon Mr Grant took to publishing one or two columns of daily abuse of Louis Napoleon, and continued in this vein for many weeks. Eventually, when the Empire was proclaimed, The Advertiser was readmitted to French circulation (about three copies throughout Paris and the provinces !) and it has as much praised Napoleon III, of late, as it formerly abused him. The Paris correspondent. Mr. Bowers, is the gentle-man who, in October 1852, killed Mr. Morton, correspondent of The Daily News, in a fit of jealousy, and was sequitted, on trial, by a French tribunal.

The keeping up a raking fire against " Popish aggression and Cardinal Wiseman, from 53, contributed largely to increase The Advertiser's circulation; for its readers were principally mechanics and artisans, who (in London) are imperfectly educated, very bigoted, and, for the most part, staunch

No Popery" men. Less fortunate was Mr. Grant's constant endeavor te provoke The Times to notice him. The only in-stance in which The Times condescended to acknowledge the existence of The Advertiser was when a reperter sued the latter for supplying intelligence of the coup d stat of December 2, 1851, when it appeared, by unrefuted testimony, that The Advertiser had received no other intimation of that startling event than by finding it reported in a second edition of The Times, which report Mr. Grant duly scissored out of "The Thunderer," and published as if just received from Our Own Correspondent at Paris." The Times avenged the theft by simply publishing the report of the trial on which this was duly stated on

Mr. Grant has had a sort of mania for publishing his own tours in The Advertiser. In one of these he gravely wondered at the children in Boulogue speaking French with enviable fluency! He was fond,

also, of inventing "important information," just in time to be sent by the next day's steamer to the United States. But he made "The Tizer," or "The "Tap-tub," ifor it bears both sobriquets.) a botter paper than it ever was before, and his place as Editor cannot easily be filled. He gossipped, and twaidled, and bragged of "our vast croulstion; but his readers were used to his ways, and would have missed them, had he been removed. But the Maneging Committee of The Advertiser are numerically strong, and were able to best down any hostile movement by the Loopsed Victualiers at large. In all events, it was considered probable that another newspaper may be established, as the organ of the dissentients—a speculation which can only end in disappointment and loss of money, as the publicans of London are unable to support two daily journals of their oun, and, as Toe Sunday Times, Era, and Weekly Depatch (weekly papers) are already on their side, besides the three-peeny journals, there is not room for a publican's Weekly. THE DAILY NEWS, one of the most estentations

failures in newspaper literature, has only lately got

ahead of the more flagrant difficulties into which pre-

sumptions mesmenagement ever plunged an enterprice. Charles Dickens, after his visits to America. and Italy, was inoculated with the idea that The Times ought to be and was to be 'put down," and that he was the men to do it. In 1845, when speculation was ruinously rife in England, Dickens propoto start a new morning journal, to be called The Daily News. He had moneyed friends with great faith in his editorial capabilities, (particularly as he origiginally had been extermed a good parliamentary reporter, and these raised a sum sufficient, it was thought, o make the project succeed. At that crisis, the Anti-Corn-Law League was very energetically pressing the late Sir Robert Peel to change the whole mu-reial policy of the British Empire, by breaking down the barrier of Protection. The friends of Mr. Dickens were chiefly among this class of politicians, and, independent of their own large pecuniary means, were supposed to have the power of devoting a sufficient portion of the League fund to assist in establishing such a powerful organ as a daily paper. A large corps of reporters was engaged at salaries much greater than gentlemen of that class had ever before been paid, and each ergagement, instead of being for twelve months, as usual, was for three years certain. Eminent writers were also rethined, at unusually high salaries. A large and well-paid staff of foreign correspondents was organized and detributed among the leading cities of Europe and America-one was even sent out to Calcutta, and another to Cairo. Mr. Dickens was the editor, with the moderate salary of fifty guineas a week, (somewhat more than double what is paid to the editor of The Times.) and a train of ass stants accompanied him. England was filled with the fame of the coming journal, which, it was boasted, was " to smash The Ti nes " The first number appeared on the 21st January, 1846, and did not smash" anything but the concern itself. Even as a first number it was below mediocrity. Nor did it improve as it went on. Dickens threw into it his traveling sketches, the "Pictures of Italy," but even these were coldly received. After some weeks of great as noyance, irritation, and disgust, caused by his editorial failure, Dickens withdrew. His moneyed friends would gladly have done the same, but continued bound by the heavy and long engagements whi h had been made. In the end, they lost nearly ail that they had invested. The paper was then placed under the business management of the elder Mr. Dilke, where tact had worked The Athenseum into a good property, and his notable remedy was to reduce the price from ten cents to five. After some months of trial the price was raised to six cents : copy. This did not answer, (though the circulation was 23,000 a day, and the original price of ten cents was resumed, Mr. Dlike retiring into private life. The printers, (Bradbury & Evans,) had sunk money in the concern, and now, to keep it adont, had to expend more. From first to last, in nine years, about \$1,000,000 has been spent in the effort to establish The Daily News At present, its circulation just -pays expenses, which are great, as very high talent is employed on it, in every department, and its foreign correspondence is the best, perhaps, in London. It has had several very clever men among its succession of editors—Dickens, Crowe, (one of the best informed politicians in Europe.) Thornton Hunt, author of the History of the Fourth Estate," and John Forster, of The Examiner. It is the most democratic of all the daily papers in London; the most consistently and ra-tionally liberal in its advocacy of liberal opinions. The Daily News, in a word, was the champion of Progress until the recent death of Mr. Hunt, the accomplished editor. From some influence or other, this journal bas suddenly become Ministerial-in other

words, a thick and thin advocate of Lord Aberdeen's foreign policy- such as it is. THE MORNING HERALD was established seventy two years ago, and has always occupied a respectable position among the London newspapers, though its circulation, at times, has been very limited. But rary talent. Though crechetty on many points, its length of years had wen it a good advertising connection, which kept it above water. In 1820 not more than 1,200 copies daily were sold Queen Caroline, in which The Herald assailed the lady, and defended George IV, increased its sale to 8,000. Another circumstance greatly improved it. A Mr. John Wight, who had a strong fund of humor, was sent one day to report a case at Bow-st Police Office, and gave such an amusing account of some of the proceedings there that he was permanently appointed reporter of the Bowst, cases-a duty which he perfermed in such a pleasant, witty lively manner, that the public came to look for his reports, day after day, expecting something to laugh To say the truth, one-half the reports were imaginative, and much of the remainder broad caricature But they were popular, some thousand vol umes of them, in a collected form, illustrated by George Crulkshank, were sold, and, in twelve months they trebled the circulation. Soon after, on a quarrel between the proprietors, Mr. Thwaites, who held most shares, and managed the concern, determined to annoy his partners by expending the profits of the paper upon itself. The result was a vast im provement in its every department, which, for a brief ied, appeared to threaten The Times itself. But The Herald, at that time piquing itself upon politica impartiality, was not the orgen of any party, by which it lost weight. On the death of Thwaites i assumed a conservative tone, which it has since preserved, and, in 1852, was the semi-official organ of

the Derby-Disraed Ministry.

At times there has been some good writing in The Morning Hera'd. An Irish barrister, Mr. Sidney Taylor, was principal contributor from 1825 to 1841, (when he died,) and his articles in favor of abolishing the punishment of death were esteemed models o composition; they succeeded in mitigating ine Draconian severity of the English penal code. After him, Mr. Wight (the Bow-st. reporter, before named) became editor. In 1844, Mr. Baldwin, proprietor of The Standard and The St. James's Chronicle, purchased the whole concern, which had become depreciated in value, having sunk, in daily circulation, from 7,000 to 5,000. Shortly after, the railway mania of 1845 set in, and, by the immense quantity of advertisements which it brought, (there being over 1,580 joint-stock companies registered within six months, all of which were largely advertised,) Mr. Baldwin actually realized sufficient, on the first year of his proprietorship, to pay the large sum of £30 which he had paid for the paper and plant. But The Morning Herald has not kept pace with this first great success. Mr. Robert Knoz, who has filled the editorial chair since 1844, is not a good administrative man. The leaders are deficient in consistency with each other; they are sometimes teo intolerant and personal; strong ascertion rather than strong ressoning is their staple. Unfirtunately, also, the paper has the nick-name of "My Grandmamma," which its

tion with The S andard also Mr. Buldwin's property, it has been laughed at as the "Mrs. Harris" of the Press. And though it now has its nows quite as early and as full so the rivals, people will recoilect the scene in "Punch," where a gentleman, in a London coffee-room, asks for yesterday's Times, and is snewered. " Have not got it, sir; but here is to day's

THE MORNING POST, which is now fifth in circulation among the Lendon morning journals, was established 83 years ago. For the first 60 years of its ex-latence, it was simply the recorder of the sayings and doings of the fashionable world. At present, and for the last twenty years, it is as much a journal of news and politics as any of its rivals. Coloridge wrote leaders for it during the war with Napoleon, and did them very badly. Mr. Roche whose wife wco'e the novel called The Chiefren of the Abbey" was editor from 1813 to 1827, and was succeeded by Wm. Bittleston, who received a government appointment in 1842. Then it came under the management of Mr. Michele, who as a reward for thick-and-thin support of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy) was made Consul-General at Odessa a few years ago. It has since been managed by Mr. P. Borthwick, ex-M. P. Some of the ablest of the Tory politicians have contributed largely to The Post. Its critical reviews—of music, the fine arts, and literature—have long been highly estimated. Until The Times suddenly became Co servative, on the dismissal of the Melb urne Cabinet in November, 1834. The Post was the only morning Tory organ. It has been very consistent in its politics, but has never been an influential paper. Among its contributors were several eminent men. Coleridge, Sir James Macintoch, James Stephen, and Mackworth Praed, are on this catalogue. Praed, for some time, was spoken of as writing the principal "leaders."

Pest is peculiarly known. Its circulation is almost exclusively among "the upper classes," whose evements it duly chronicles. Every item of fashiopable intelligence is duly paid for. Each psragraph relative to a bail, source, concert, de joune, christening, wedding, or funeral is paid for as an advertisement, but at considerably higher prices than ordinary advertising can obtain. Hence, The Post is a very profitable journal. On memorable occasion, it exhibited a great deal of independence. This was when Queen Victoria too readily allowed herself to believe that the late Lady Flora Hastings had conducted herself so immodestly, that she was likely to be a mother before she was a wife. The slander was promptly and fully rebutted, and it is believed that the Queen bitterly lamented having given it credence. The Morning Post, then violently opposed to Lord Melbourne, the Premier. attacked the Queen through him. A very energed: correspondence which had taken place between the Downger Marchioness of Hastings, (Ludy Flora's mother, was published in The Post, to the extent of six columns; and it has been reported that when the Queen saw these letters in that journal, greatly reflecting upon herseif, she cast the fashionable broad sheet on the floor, and, in a paroxysmor anger, vehemently trampled it under her feet.

It may here be proper to state that the portion called the "Court Circular," in each London daily paper, is compiled by some person attached to the Court, and supplied at a uniform annual rate, to each journal which applies for it. This is the driest possible record of such transactions at Queen Victoria's Court as are considered worthy of being made public, and is, in fact, a sort of semi-official gazette. In the phraseology of its announcements it never omits the full titles of every one of rank or station whom it names. Suppose it has to state the removal of the Queen to Osborne from London, in company with her brother, the Prince of Lemingen, and her mother, the Court Circular will duly say Her Most Gracious Mejesty the Queen, accompanied by His Royal High-

ness Prince Albert, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, left town yesterday for Her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and her Royal Consert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, "left Buckingham Palace at half-past nine o'clock. Then would follow the names of each of the Royal household who went with them, and the names, also with rank respectively and fully detailed, wao "assisted" (as the French say) at their departure THE MORNING CHRONICLE, now and for some years

past at the foot of all the merning papers, at one time enjoyed an influence and circulation which vied with The Times itself. It is the second oldest of the daily journals, having been established in 1769. Its first editor was Woodfall, the bold printer of the Letters of Junine,) the first man to give correct reports of the debates in Parliament. Mr. James Perry, an intelligent and industrious Scotchman, having succeed in purchasing The Chronicle, became its sole editor, and conducted it so ably that Pitt and Lord Shelburne, to obtain his influence, offered to bring him into Parliament. But he was a consistent Whig, and declined aiding the Tories-for which he was twice prosecuted by the Government, but acquitted, acting as his own counsel. Perry had very chivalrous notions respecting his position. He held himself personally accountable for every line in his paper, even though inserted without previous knowledge. No: even when he had published incorrect statements would be give up the riters names; it was his duty, he said, to have examined into them. He realized a large fortune lived on equal terms with the leaders of the Whig party, and was trusted with all their secrets and schemes. His paper had immense influence; but the sale, at the highest, was not 5,000, while he lived. By the way, Tavistock House near Russell-square, w the residence of Charles Dickens, was built by Mr. Perry, on a plot of ground presented to him by the late Duke of Bedford, father of Lord John Russell Perry died in 1821, and two years later the copyright and plant of The Morning Chronicle was a

Mr. William Clements for over £40,000. Mr. John Black, who had been Perry's sub-edi or from 1817, and had conducted the paper in the interval between his death and the sale, was literally included in the purchase—the bargain being that Black should continue editor, no matter into whose bands the paper should fall. During the eleven years of Mr. Clem ents's proprietorship, he never meddled with Blackthe very dullest of editors, whose delight was to introduce into his leaders long extracts from the musty writings of obscure scholiasts and politicians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries! He fancied himself philosophical, and was simply heavy. Forblanque, of The Examiner, occasionally wrote smart articles for The Chronicle; but Black's dailness sat like an incubus on the paper. Barly in 1834, Mr afterward Sir John) Easthope bought the Chroniele as a fourth of what Clements had paid for it. Lord Durham, Mr. Ellice, (brother-in-law of the late Earl Grey, and others were said to have joined with him in the purchase. A great push was made to throw life into the journal; clever writers were introduced and, in November, 1834, when The Times suddenly became Tory. The Chronicle took its place as organ of the Liberal party. The result was that it som reached a daily sale of 10,000. But The Times gradually resumed its leadership; Easthope got a baronetcy as reward for his partisanship, and obtained for Andrew Doyle, his son in-law, (who had become editor in 1843, on the retirement of Black,) the permanent appointment of Inspector under the Poor Law the paper to the "Young England" party, and the "tail" of the Peelite section, which then included Mr. Gladatone the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. For the last five years The Chronicle has been Puseyite in theology, and very much "on its own hook" in politics. One of the rich family of the Hopes has written for it, very largely and dully, and Mr. Cooke, the editor, has had a difficult task in making the paper readable. Its fereign correspondence, which is extremely good, is fereign correspondence, which is extremely good, is Board, with a salary of £1,080 a year. He then sold antiquated notions have obtained for it. In conjunc-

its chief redeeming feature now. The last intelligence was that Mr. Peto, the rich contractor, had paid £4,000 for the copyright, type, presses, and premises on which it is printed, with a view of making it the organ of the Dissenting interest, with which he is connected, but that he had been induced to dispose of his bargain to Cardinal Wiseman, to be converted into an organ of the Roman Catholic body. It is added that Mr. Serjeant Glover as Irishman, who has scarcely over held a brief, is now the Editor, or rather the anager of the paper. So winds up a journal in which Fox, and Sheridan, and Burke have written; in which Byron published some of his political poems, in which Moore's eleverest squibs sound their way into print; in which Campbell attempted to write politics, and in which Dickens made his debet as "Box."

That THE PUBLIC LEDGER, with a daily circulation of 115, should continue to be published, may astonish the world at large. Estab-lished nearly a century ago, (in 1738,) it for tered, as contributers, Goldsmith and others, who are now classic authors. At this time, it was "the "leading journal." Gradually it glided down into decrepitude. Several efforts were made to restore itbut all have failed. Its 115 copies never travel out of "the city," but are filed at Lloyds, at Garraway's, at the North and South American Coffee-house, and n few other places. It lives on its retinency of advertisements, which are "the last to come to a paper, and "the last to leave it." There is a description of auctions in London, called "Sales by Inch of Candle," at which the auctioneer lights an inch of wax taper, and the last bid, before the fisme expires, takes the lot.) and, from time impremorial, these have been ad verticed in The Public Ledger. They include hides and leather, wines and spirits, tallow and timber, drugs and groceries, foreign fruits and preserves, and the public are supposed to look for and at them in The Ledger. There are scores of editors, contributors, reviewers and reporters connected with the London Press who have never set eyes upon even a stray copy of The Public Ledger. Yet it has a sort of vitality-at least, the profits amount to about £800

HOPS-OTSEGO COUNTY.

According to the last Patent Office Report, the Hor, so extensively cultivated in the field for breweries, at d so well known to every house-keeper, for culinary use was unknown to the encients. It was raised in Helland prior to 1485, and i's properties and uses well understood. It was introduced into Enland, from Flanders, in 1524, but its strobiles were not used to preserve English beer before the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII; and a century after, Parliament was petitioned by Londoners to prohibit

The Hop plant was introduced into the British North American Colories soon after the first European set tlements, and cultivated in New-Netherlands in 1629 and in Virginia as early as 1648.

The amount of Hops raised in the United States in the year 1849, as by the census returns, is 3,497,029 pounds; of which New-England raised 707,743 pounds: New York raised 2,536,299 pounds, and all other States only 252,987 pounds. Vermont, New-Hampehire, and Massachusetts are the principal New-England Hop-growing States. The first named raised in 1849, 288,023 pounds; the second, 257,174 pounds, and the third, 121,595 pounds - Vermont increasing 239,886 pounds in ten years; New-Hampshire, 13,749 pounds, and Massachusetts diminished 133,200 pounds; while New-York increased in ten years 2,089,049 pounds—the whole product in 1839 being only 447,250 pounds. Thus, in the year 1839, New-York alone raised 2,536,299 pounds, and all other States in the

Union only 960,730 pounds. The Hop product of Otsego County is now much larger than that of any other county in the State or in the United States. In 1839 the annual amount raised was only 447,250 pounds, and in 1849 it was 1,132,052 being an increase of 684,802 pounds in ten years. The Hop product of this county, in 1854, according to the Report of the County Agricultural Society, is 2,000,000 pounds-being an increase of 867, 948 pounds in five years, and 1,352,750 pounds in 15

years. The other principal hep-growing counties in the State are Madison, Oncida, Cortland, Herkimer, and St. Lawrence-Madison raising, in 1849, 529,076 pounds; Oncids, 294,944 pounds; Herkimer, 163,408 pounds, and St. Lawrence, 101,855 pounds, while Otsego County raised nearly one half of the whole Hop

product of the State.

By the census of 1850, there are in Otsego County 76,868 acres of improved land, and 171,294 acres of unimproved land-valued, with the improvement

and implements, at \$13,158,005. By the Report of the Agricultural Society, of this county, there were, as estimated, 2,500 acres of Hope in Otsego County, in 1854, yielding 800 pounds per acre, making an aggregate of 2,000,000 pounds, which, at 30 cents per pound, realized to the Hop-planters \$600 000. The cost of production is stated at 10 cents a pound, which makes the actual profit of the Otsego Hop-crop the past year \$400,000, and each acre of

Hope producing a product of the value of \$240.

The price of Hops is, probably, more fluctuating than any other agricultural production, yet an in crease of Hop-culture is recommended, for the reason that the average price of Hops for the last forty-eight years, in New-England—being about 13 cents per pound—has paid a greater profit than any other agricultural crop during the same period. In Otsego County, within the last two years, the price of Hope ruling high, I have known many farms of a hundred acres, with good buildings, offered for sale at a less sum than was received by the owner for his Hop-crop upon five acres of land. So you see it is strictly true that " the Hop up in Otsego is a great institution." Of the 100 parts of inorganic matter contained in the ash of the Hop plant and blossom, more than 34 parts are lime and 21 | parts potask, which explains the rea-

son of the Otsego lime stone soil producing so abundantly *Hops* of the best quality.

The population of Otsego County in 1850 was 48,636, being less by 1,099 than in 1840. The number of fa ilies, by the last cersus, was 9,526; pupils in the pubschools, 14,515; number of persons over 20 years of age who can neither read nor write, 721; and

of age who can neither read nor write, 121; and churches to accommodate 43,365 persons.

Besides Hops, this county produces annually about 4,600,000 pounds of wool; 120,000 tuns of hay, and other agricultural products of the aggregate annual value of about six millions fire hundred thousamd dollars; and her manificant six millions for hundred thousamd dollars; ufacturing establishments produce over a million of dollars. The result of all this is, that the inhabitants of this inland, rural district, are comparatively indeperdent. They have comfortable farm houses, well fenced farms, good roads, good schools, wagons and carriages to ride to church, and plenty to est and drink and where withal to clothe themselves; and are, bappily, free from the pocuulary embarrassments and pinching went which afflict so many communities elsewhere.

OPERATIVES DISCHARGED.—We learn, from The Laurence Courter, that a large number of operatives have lately been ducharged from the employ of the Bay State Mills, caused by the general depression of business. That, in one department, (wood-sorting,) where 116 men are generally employed, they have all been discharged, with the exception of seven or eight. Various other departments are being partially stopped, as the machinery becomes free from the years and cloth with which they are encumbered. The prospect now is, that about one-half of the works will be stopped for a period.

Post-Office Roberty AND ARREST.—We learn